#### Amngements

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-The Black Crook AMBERG THEATRE-8:15-Die Sternschn BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-A Texas Steer. CASINO-S.15-Adonis. OOLUMBUS THEATHE-S-Blue Jeans DALY'S THEATRE-8-A Lesson in Love. ADEN MUSEE-The World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE—S:15—The Girl I Left Behind Me.
PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—S:15—Peg Woßington.
GARDEN THEATRE—S:15—The Poet and Puppets. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S-Jane.

MARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Cordein's Aspirations.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S-15-Men and Women.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S-30-A Trip

to Chinatewn. IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vaudeville. KOSTER & BIAL'S-2:30-8-Vandeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:30-The Guardsman. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-2-8-Barnum & Balley's

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Three Guards-NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Clarke and Dodge Prize Pictures.

PALMER'S THEATRE-8 20-The Decision of the Court

STANDARD THEATRE-S 15-The Arabian Nights. STAR THEATRE-S 15-Brother John. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-S-Vaudeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-S-Hamiet. 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-The Span of Life. 57TH STREET MUSIC HALL-3-Recital-S-A Trip to

#### Index to Advertisements.

Page.	Col.	. Page.	Col.
Amusements	- 6	Instruction 8	1-2
Announcements 12	4	Miscellaneous 10	4
Auc. S R E 8	4	Miscellaneous 12	4-41
Bankers & Brokers 10	49	Miscellaneous 9	4
Board & Rooms D	35.	Mus. Instruments10	4.8
isusiness Chances 9	i i	New Publications 8	1
Dividend Notices 10	53	Ocean Steamers 10	
Dresmaking 9	4	cupite Notice 8	- 34
Domestic S W 9	7.8	Real Estate 8	- 24
Dry Goods 8	1.0	Railroads	- 49
Excursions 8	9	Sales by Auction 10	. 0
Financial10	25-4	Sporting Goods 10	- 0
Financial Elections.10	*	Steamboats10	- 4
Financial Meetings., 10	a	Storage 8	133
Help Wanted 8	- 12	Summer Resorts 8	- 23
Help Wanted 9		teachers	
Horses & Carriages, 9	1	The Turf	10
Hotels 5	46	Nork Wanted 9	U

#### Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts from Stock, \$1.50 Each. None better at any price. All styles of besoms and sleave engths. 809 and 811 Broadway. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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# New Pork Dirily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1893.

### TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

eral strike.

Domestic.-The Jean Bart and the Giovanni Bausan, French and Italian warships, joined the fleet in Hampton Roads, - The courts in Buffalo have been appealed to in the effort to defeat Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan's partisan police law. === It that a New-York syndicate is to buy out the Keeley gold cure business and plant for \$10,000,000. Ten Western roads have practically pooled their business. === The absence of the Czar in Crimea is given in Washington as the reason for the delay in confirming the

City and Suburban.-The robber of Mr. Townafter a long chase. - S. Spiretto shot and killed S. Palecco in Grand-st. —— The Duke of Veragua attended high mass at the Cathedral and took a drive in the Park.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Slightly warmer cloudy weather with possible light rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 52 degrees: lowest, 37; average, 43 1-4.

Prompt measures have been taken to test in the courts the constitutionality of the law depriving the Mayor of Buffalo of the power to appoint Police Commissioners. The proceedings were begun by two Democrats opposed to Sheehan and all he represents in local and State politics, on the ground that the act is unconstitutional. The mandamus will prevent the immediate carrying out of Shechan's political scheme, and all opponents of the legislative methods employed in passing this law will hope that it may prevent its e nsummation altogether.

Some interesting glimpses of the various State buildings on the Fair grounds are given in our Chicago correspondence this morning. They present many picturesque and striking features, and the proximity of the fine Art Building suggests that it is a part of the group or an annex to it. New-York makes a good showing, every New-Yorker will be delighted to know, and the interior of its building more than makes good the pleasing promise of its These State structures differ widely in architecture, size and appearance, but the total effect will, it seems, be satisfying to the eyes and minds of visitors.

During this week the eyes of all interested in the coming naval pageant will be turned toward Hampton Roads, where the rendezvous takes place, but on Monday next the combined fleets will set out for this city, and in our waters one of the noteworthy events in connection with the celebration of the discovery of America will take place on the 27th. The number of vessels to gather at Hampton Roads will be somewhat smaller than was expected, but they will be so disposed as to present a brilliant and

strong and flattering terms that he has felt constrained to yield to its wishes. Dr. van bellion, he thus expressed himself: Dyke has been the pastor of this church for ten years, during which time his influence has by no means been confined to his immediate parish. Andover drafted the Rev. Dr. Tucker (now president of Dartmouth) from an important pastorate in this city. The failure of its attempt to secure another of our leading ministers as Dr. Tucker's successor will give satisfaction to many who keenly appreciate the compliment thus paid to Dr. van Dyke.

It is twenty-eight years since Lincoln died-Saturday was the anniversity of that mournful event-but, though few perhaps made even a mental note of the anniversary, the greatness of his beroic figure does not lessen, but increases rather, with the increasing years. On another page of this paper will be found an a count of the last week of the martyred President's life. It is a fascinating narrative, and will be read with a melancholy interest by all under whose eyes it falls. In the midst of the victory just achieved, and when his time of anxiety and fear was over, Mr. Lincoln seemed to have a premonition of his impending fate, and sadly was it fulfilled.

### THE TREASURY GOLD.

Secretary Carlisle gives the country notice that the bullion fund is about to be used for the purpose to which it was devoted. His direction to stop further issues of gold certificates is apparently in pursuance of the law which provides that the issues of such certificates shall be suspended " whenever the amount of gold coin and gold bullion in the Treasury reserved for the redemption of United States notes falls below \$100,000,000," and in a certain sense this has been in fact for some days. The gold certificates technically outstanding, \$116,440,989, whether in the Treasmry or not, are all treated in Treasury accounts as demand liabilities against which gold must be held, and if that amount of gold were deducted from the \$213,086,721 now in the Treasury, the remainder reserved for the redemption of notes would be less than \$100, 000,000. But it is supposed that the Secretary has information of withdrawals for orders which reduce the amount of gold held below the above figure, which was reported on Saturday as being held according to the latest statements by mail from the sub-treasuries.

It has been a most absurd and mischievous blunder to treat this exact amount of a hundred millions as a kind of financial dead-line. which the Treasury could not pass without peril. Financiers who have fostered that notion would be responsible if any inconvenient consequences should follow the use of some part of the bullion fund in the redemption of notes for the currency and the country are really just as safe for all practical purposes with ninetynine millions in the Treasury as with a hundred millions. If a million of notes be redeemed and added to the stock lying in the Treasury. its demand obligations are reduced by that amount as well as its cash on hand. Of course there is somewhere a point below which the Treasury reserve cannot be reduced without causing alarm, and possibly a rush to get gold for notes, but there was never any reason for fixing that point of danger at the full limit of the bullion reserve required by law.

If the free use of this reserve in redemption of notes does not speedily allay any apprehension that may exist about the present condition of the Treasury, it will be because of this mischievous and false notion regarding the function of the reserve. At present there seems to be no reason to suppose that practical business men or bankers are going to lose their Foreign.-The Mayor of Brussels was severely heads because the Treasury has lest a small beaten by Socialists; a mob attacked the police fraction of its gold. It has been often said with Greek fire and stones; the situation at Mons | that panics which are expected never come is serious. == The London dockers decided to to Americans. The people have been watching make further inquiry before entering on a gen- for months the gradual outgo of gold, and wondering what would happen when the reserve should go below a hundred millions, and for that very reason it would be rather strange if anything should happen.

The question of practical importance, obviously, is whether public confidence in the ability and determination of the Government to maintain gold payments has been disturbed If so, some people will present a few millions of notes for redemption, and when the Treasury gives them the gold they will hoard it But then will come the question whether the note withdrawn from circulation will not be wanted in use, and wanted so much that people will send's house, in Pelham Manor, was captured gladly take them instead of less convenient gold coins. Only a few weeks ago several most capable bankers voluntarily surrendered gold to the Treasury in order to get notes, of which they were in need. It is certain that a similar demand for more notes would appear before any large amount of them could be withdrawn from use, unless there should be developed a general belief that gold payments could not or would not be maintained.

It is not believed in the business world that President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle are either unwilling or unable to maintain gold payments. Indeed, it is the almost universal impression that a large sale of bonds will be made if it ever seems necessary, and can be effected at any time, and that it will banish all doubts at once. While there are reasons to question the wisdem of that step, the prevalent belief that it would be effective is strong evidence of public confidence in the ability of the Government to Lay gold. No one really doubts that the United States can borrow \$100,000,000 without difficulty. But it might never have to do so, and in case of need would probably do so on better terms and with better effect if it should first pay off part of its outstanding notes with the eash reserved for that

## A SOUTHERN JUDGE ON SECESSION.

In New-Orleans the 6th of April has for years been observed as Decoration Day. It was so observed this year. After the graves of Confederate soldiers had been strewn with flowers an oration was delivered by Charles E. Fenner, one of the Justices of the Louisiana Supreme Court, himself a Confederate veteran. This oration for the most part is an exposition of the constitutional grounds upon which the Southern States based their right to resume their independence. The Judge held that the right of a State to secede was "no mere pretext manufactured by the South to suit an occasion," but was, in fact, "the parent of the Constitution itself." He held, further, that at every step and in every phrase of the proceedings of the convention of 1787 it was proclaimed that the Government as established by the Constitution was "a Federal and not a National Government and that it was a com-

ern States had been guilty of treason or re-

We live to-day under a new and different Constitution, changed by the bloody arbitrament of armsby the inveterate res adjudicata of war. When the Southern States renewed their allegiance to the Con stitution and re-entered the Union after the war they tacitly accepted the construction enforced by the victors, and the right of secession was uncondition ally surrendered as If an express amendment had been passed to that effect. If any man should be rash enough to claim that a State had the right to-day to secode from the Union at its pleasure, I should be the first to condemn him

It would be interesting to learn if the South as a whole inderses these views; if the South as a whole regards the right of secession as having been unconditionally surrendered. What gives point to this observation is the fact that Southern newspapers and Southern erators take frequent occasion to insist, as Judge Fenner insists, that the right of secession existed in 1861, but none of them, so far as we have observed, has further insisted, as he insists, that the right was lost with the lost cause. This is not affirming that the newspapers and the orators of the South are wanting in hearty expressions of allegiance to the Union of to-day. They are not generally open to criticism on that score. But they fail to go to the significant length to which this Louisiana Judge-this old Confederate soldier-goes.

A body known as "The Historical Committee of the United Confederate Veterans" was lately in session in New-Orleans, endeavoring to formulate a plan "whereby a true and impartial history of the United States can be written, one that will do full justice to the Southern States." "The New-Orleans Times-Democrat' speaks of the proposed history in terms of the highest commendation, remarking that it will "tend to check the false stories which are being sent out in so many Northern books." Can this history be depended upon to convince those who read it that the surrender at Appomattox was in effect the surrender and extinction of the right of secession?

The oration invites one other word. Primarily it is a defence of the right of secession: incidentally only is it a pledge of devotion to the Union. If it is well to forget the things which are behind, and press not backward but forward, then the Judge might better have taken the incident for his theme and made a postscript out of his views touching secession. But we are not disposed to be captious. Whatever may have been his attitude toward the unpleasantness, the fact of importance is that to-day he is one of the defenders of the Union who hold that the right of secession no longer exists. It is earnestly to be hoped that every citizen of the New South is really of his way of thinking in regard to this vital matter of general concern, and will make it clear that he is as opportunity offers. For there is no shutting one's eyes to the fact that there is an impression abroad that the average Southerner is by no means as loyal to the Union as the average Northerner. The sooner such an impression is eradicated the better for the prospects of the New South.

### THE REMEDY FOR MONOPOLIES.

An inherent weakness of trusts, pools and other combinations to maintain an artificial price for products or services is forcibly illustrated by the experience of the Whiskey Trust. Not long ago, it will be remembered, this company through its president indignantly denied the assertion that it was in any financial danger through the purchase of distilleries started to compete with it. But at the recent annual meeting the same president officially stated that the policy of buying up all the distilleries startheavy expenses and losses; that it only encouraged more competitors to enter the field: that the company ought in future to refuse to purchase a competing concern at any price, and enable the company to meet obligations. At a meeting on Friday the issue of bonds was aucompany would buy no more concerns, but would try to kill off competition by putting down the price of the product.

This is no new experience. It has been the fate of almost every combination designed to extort money from the public by maintaining unnatural prices for products or for services. It is not long since the Sugar Trust was forced to make such terms with Mr. Spreckels that his costly refinery at Philadelphia was virtually bought for more than it cost. He had put up the works solely because the artificial price of It would take a heavy movement of securities able to him or not, the trust found it so coally that it preferred to make a compromise. But hose engaged in a combination, by increasing the number of those who divide them. Railroad combinations have had exactly the same result. The old trunk line pool was highly prefitable, and it seemed likely to live a long time, because building a new railroad takes years and involves the risk of many millions. But the great profits realized were a sufficient inducement. The West Shore and Nickel Plate were built at enormous expense by a combination of capitalists, who felt certain that they could either divide the profits of the pool or force a purchase of their roads. After a prolonged war of rates even the powerful New-York Central found it expedient to buy up the new competing lines, and paid such a price that the profits and dividends of that company have been distinctly reduced for many years to come. Strictly speaking, this was the price it paid for the exceptional profits realized while the pool lasted.

The same principle extends to almost all other branches of business. For some months there has been a wheat corner at Chicago, and the controlling speculators, by securing a great part of the elevator room, held the public by the throat and were able to make the price what they pleased. But now it is announced that Armour, the great packing king, has nearly completed an enormous new elevator, which will be ready for use May 1, through which a vast quantity of wheat can be emptied on the clique. Monopolies of labor are not exempt from the same risk. Whenever any trade succeeds in establishing for its services an exceptionally high rate of wages it is suddenly assailed from all quarters by an invasion of hands, some from distant lands, some from other occupations here, and some who have left that particular employment years ago for other business, but come back to it because of the higher wages obtainable. Many a strike,

pressed its desire to retain his services in such ously hurling back the charge that the South- and it has proved more powerful than any laws yet devised.

> THE NEW ROAD LAW IN PRACTICE. The opinion is expressed by "The Binghamton Republican" that such counties as Broome, Chemung, Orange, Onondaga, Oneida, Monroe. Erie, Albany, Rensselaer and Cayuga will be slow to avail themselves of the provisions of the new road law. "The Republican" directs attention to the fact that the cities of these counties contain half or more of the assessed valuaion, and maintains that "it will be difficult to persuade the cities that they should be taxed to work roads in the towns," It adds that "every city Supervisor and every Supervisor from a town where a large village exists will oppose the adoption of the county road system."

The position which "The Republican" takes might be sound in case the cities and large villages of New-York were destitute of public spirit; were accustomed to take a narrow view of things; were accustomed to stand in their own light. But, fortunately, they are not built that way. There may be exceptions, but as a rule the cities and villages proceed on the assumption that whatever is good for the counties of which they are a part is good for them. Binghamton, for example, can be counted upon to reason-we should say-that she has a direct interest in seeing that the Supervisors who represent her unite with their brethren of the country towns in securing first-class roads for Broome. Make it easy for the farmers to drive into town and the trade of Binghamton will increase. Improved highways mean more frequent communication between the country and the city, more marketing, more shopping, more business for the granger and for the merchant. If it turns out that there is a city here and there which declines to bear its share of the expense of read reform, it will be recognized as short-sighted, an exponent of the pennywise-pound-foolish policy.

If road reform was simply a crude experinent, if its practical value had yet to be demonstrated, the cities would be warranted in holding back. But it is nothing of the sort. Experience proves, as has frequently been pointed out in these columns, that a radical murovement of the condition of the highways has been attended by an increase of prosperity to the section in which the improvement has been made. New-Jersey was the first State to pass a law for the general improvement of pubresult? Chauncey B. Ripley, in an address last year before the State Road Convention of New-Jersey, stated that Union County had been "put forward fifty years on the dial of progress and prosperity. There is a real estate boom in every city and township of the county, and per cent more than during the two previous decades." In view of such practical results as decline to institute road reform? Why should districts?

### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Nearly \$42,000,000 gold has gone out from this part since January 1, and the net gold in the Treasury has been reduced about \$20,000,000. On Saturday the Secretary of the Treasury suspended the issue of gold certificates, presumably having information that the amount of gold coin and bullion "reserved for the redemption of United States notes" had fallen below \$100,000,000. The usual statement of the condition of the Treasury on Satured to compete with the company had involved day placed the net gold at \$102,879,832, but the amount shipped on Saturday, \$1,250,000, had not been so reported as to affect the published state ment, nor over \$1,000,000 ordered for shipment that a large issue of bonds was necessary to amount will go out. It remains to be seen whether the law providing for suspension of the issue of certificates will have the beneficial effect which was doubtless intended, but it is not untherized, and it was decided that in future the likely to prevent some deposits of gold which would otherwise be made.

The excess of merchandise imports over exports in March now seems to have been over \$30,000,-000, and in the first quarter of the year about \$66,000,000, and in two weeks of April the than last year, or 16 per cent, while exports from New-York in two weeks have been \$3,046,167, or about 19 per cent less than last year. There is besides a decrease in exports from cotton ports, about 80,000 bales less than a year ago having gone out for the month thus far. sugar maintained by the trust offered except this way to balance the accounts, and since the tional attractions for capital employed in that disclosures in Reading, Northern Pacific, Rich-luminess. Whether the competition was profit-mend Terminal and Whiskey Trust, there has not been good reason to expect enthusiastic parchases of American stock at present. The kin very such performance lessens the profits of proposal of Drexel, Morgan & Co. that if holders of the Richmond Terminal securities would turn them over to that house it would see what i could do with them, and what it would charge for doing it, if it is the best thing practicable for at important company which used to pay 5 per cent on its preferred stock, is certainly not encouragingly suggestive. But the decline in railway stocks at no time resembled a panic, and averaged only \$1.27 per share for the week, whils the average decline in trust stocks was \$2.57 per The volume of business, whether measured by

> railroad earnings or otherwise, is certainly unprece dented. Thus in March 150 railroads reported by "The Financial Chronicle" carned 4.75 per cent more than last year, although the earnings then were 8.5 per cent greater than in March of any previous year. The increase in earnings the first week in April was 5.83 per cent. The exchanges through clearing houses outside New-York in March were 5.6 per cont greater than in any previous year, and in two weeks of April the increase over the same weeks last year has been about 14 per cent. Returns of the great industries are also very favorable. output of pig iron April 1 was 176,633 tons weekly, only 345 tons less than March 1, and 8,829 tons weekly less than a year ago, when unsold stocks were increasing, whereas last month the decrease in unsold stocks was 64,150 tons, an average of 14,500 weekly. Evidently the consumption of iron in manufacture is greater than ever before, although rails are inactive, and bar iron is sold at rainously low prices. For plate and structural iron the demand is a little improved.

Traders say that men's woollens are dead, and attribute it to the strike and the unseasonable weather, but it is admitted that cancellations of orders have been very infrequent. There is a general disposition to clear off stocks of woollens as completely as possible, in view of the fact that a reduction of duties is expected; and, while imports of fancy dress goods are said to be hardly half as large as they were a year ago, and sales of such goods of American make have correspondespecially of railroad hands and telegraphers, lingly increased, importing houses are looking for picturesque spectacle. The fleet was reinforced yesterday by the arrival of a French and an Italian vessel, which attracted much attention. The description of the new comers forms an interesting part of our correspondent's dispatch from Fort Monroe.

The Rev. Dr. van Dyke's many friends in this city will be glad that he has decided not to accept the call to an important pest in the andover Seminary. The Brick Church extending to the contrary of the contrary of the contrary of the contrary naturally and of Judge Story to the contrary naturally was characterized by Judge Fenner as "utterly unwarranted."

No NEW SENSATION FOR MR. BLOUNT.

Sales of wool in March at the three principal markets were about 30 per cent less than last year, in February about the same as last year, and in January much larger than a year ago. Cotton was characterized by Judge Fenner as "utterly unwarranted."

Now the delivery of such an oration on such this radical weakness. They invite a kind of the movement when Congress acts. Sales of wool in March at the three principal markets were about 30 per cent less than last year, in February about the same as last year, and in January much larger than a year ago. Cotton was characterized by Judge Fenner as "utterly unwarranted."

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to 5 cents advance generally asked by makers. Monetary uncertainties and other influences have affected speculative markets, which are almost all lower. Wheat has declined during the week over 1 cent here, and more than 3 cents at Chicago, but is still held higher there than here, although receipts at Western ports last week were about 3,000,000 bushels. From both coasts exports of wheat and flour in two weeks of April have been equal to 6,583,522 bushels, against 5,870,238 last year. Reports of the coming crop are quite as contradictory as is usual at this season. Corn declined 1 5-8 cents for the week, and pork products are somewhat lower, while oats declined 1 cent and coffee the same. Cotton has fallen 7-16 during the week, recipts this month from plantations having been 03,000 bales, against 152,000 last year, but mercial stocks of American cotton in this country a very high estimate on that characteristic are still about 660,000 bales, and in Europe 887,000 bales larger than at this date two years

Only about two months remain of the fiscal year, and within a few months new crops will toubtless be in motion, but if the outgo of gold continues neither the banks nor the Treasury will by that time be in shape to meet the usual fall demand. Yet bankers have the impression that the outgo will last until the increase of exports in the fall arrests it, and some believe that it will continue until the silver question has been settled one way or the other. It is remarked that, while money is neither very scarce nor very dear, nearly all lenders insist upon having the gold clause in time contracts. But it is gratifying that the uncertainty about money has thus far affected industry and the distribution of as products very little.

It is an interesting commentary on the conditions of life in this metropolis that the Police Commissioners have adopted a recommendation of Superintendent Byrnes to establish special posts at five street crossings to prevent persons from being run over by vehicles. Two of these crossings are on the cable line in One-hundredand-twenty-fifth-st., which suggests that when cables are in use in Broadway and Third-ave, the dangers of travel in our streets may be measurably increased. The speed of the uptown cable cars is somewhat greater than that of horse-cars, and in a street so much used as Broadway such speed will be attended with considerable risk both to pedestrians and vehicles.

Only four days more before the adjournment of the Legislature. This is the time for all be on their guard against jobs. Whenever you see a job, hit it, is a good rule for these closing ic roads, and Union was the first county to hours of the session. It is better for two good avail herself of its provisions. What was the bills to fail than for one job to be enacted into

but to an English juror belongs the credit of inventing a new excuse, and one regarded by the courts as valid, for being relieved from duty in the box. It appears that at the Southport County land is worth and is selling for from 10 to 50 | the box. It appears that tadesman endowed with a peculiarly sensitive conscience objected to be sworn as a juror on the ground that "he would these why should the great State of New-York | not be able to take sufficient interest in the case to arrive at a fair and just judgment." Nor did the cities fail to lend a hand to the country the juror pretend that his neutal organization was incapable of balancing evidence, but merely that it was unable to form a judgment in an uninteresting case. The Bench admitted the force of the excuse at once, and the rights of conscience

> Who are they? Who are the canal forwarders to whom "The Buffalo Express" alludes when it asserts that some of their number prefer the ruin of the canal "to any rile but their own." Such persons are public enemis, and deserve blacklisting.

were vindicated by the man being relieved from

further attendance at court.

## PERSONIL.

Rear-Admiral Benham, wb commands one of the squadrons in the Hampton loads navai review, was of the vesse!that bore Genera around the world.

John A. Bell, the managing editor of "The Detroit Free Press," who died on .pril 12, entered the composing room of the paper a a galley boy when he was fourteen years old, in Ju?, 1865. With the exception of a brief time spent i a law office, he served the paper for twenty-eight yers continuously. He was born at St. Catharine's, anada, of Scotch-Irish pa-rentage, on February 22,1851.

James H. Heverin, oncof the best-known criminal lawyers of Philadelphia, who died a few days ago, was when only twenty-eiht years old elected a mem ber of the Constitution Convention of 1872. He was born in Dover, I-L., forty-nine years ago.
Among the wits of the Clown Club he had a high

Dr. A. S. Atkinson, offittsburg, has written a letter own London concerts and the English festivals. to "The Pittsburg Dispich" in defence of tobacco as a preventive of epidemic. He says: "It has been a noticeable fact that in lines of great epidemics those working at tobacco fctories have been almost exbeen made which pree that the smoke of tobacco performance at Steinway Hall on Thursday evening. on the nicro-germs of lental caries is very beneficial Recent experiments ere made with tobacco smoke Recent experiments ere made with tobacco smoke upon cholera bacilli, and according to the strength of the nicotine in the gars were the germs destroyed or made harmless. In same is true of anthrax and pneumonia. All of the germs experimented with were cultivated on gehatine substances, but in the human system therewould be some difference. Nevertheless, in case of static cholera this snammer, one could do no harm i becoming an inveterate smoker for the sunmaer maths." He also regards tobacco as of use in fightinglyphoid fever and other diseases.

Cantain G. W. Gant, of the English Army, who is in Washington, speks thus of our soldlers; "I have rmies of the great nations on reseen most conside that the American regular troops are a fine body f excellently drilled and well-officered men; thugh, of course, the army in this country does not revive the attention bestowed upon the armies of theoler nations."

In "Peterman's Mitthellungen" Dr. Wichmann gives a notice of the scientific results of the Emin Pasha expedition f 1890 '91, as communicated by Dr. Sinhlmann. Thecolossal volume of these results is material consists of 146 closely filled octavo pages with the routes om Kafuro to Southern Momfu; three maps, containing thirty-three pieces of mountain pro files; forty viewtaken in the district between the Albert Edward and Mert lakes! a diary of goodstic measnrements; the realeder of the route to the coast; the route from Mussa to Bagomoyo, provisionally traced, with thirteen these of single districts, by Dr. Stuhl-mann; variou scientific work relating to position of places; a arge book of 111 follo pages, with measurements of height, and numerous meteorological observations. There have also arrived fifteen cases containing elections of objects of natural history and ethnolog, and lists of words from twenty dif-ferent languages.

## THE AMERICAN FLAG.

NOTMEANT TO BE HAULED DOWN.

From The cited States wants the Hawalian Islands. The 14ted States wants the Hawalian Islands. Sooner on later it must take them, or allay another inton to take them. In them American interests are personnt. American capital controls most of their with. They are the stepping-stone to Asia. In compree they are valuable, and should war break out the would be priceless. There is no doubt that their sopie prefer the United States to all other countrs, and this is the time to annex them. If they are lost through the action of this administration the pple will know where to place the responsibility. In the meanwhile, let us hope there will be no are hanling down of the American flag. It is the inner and the symbol of political destiny; and it is not meant to be hanled down even by special condissioners whose "authority is paramount."

### MUSIC.

THE LAST ARION CONCERT-NEWS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Mr. Van der Stucken's devotion to the cause of

Mr. Van der Stucken's devotion to the cause of nationalism in music has frequently been demon-strated, but never more strikingly than last night, when, at the last concert of the Macunergesang-verein Arion, he gave up the larger part of the programme to his old teacher, Peter Benoit. Van der Stucken, though born in America, is by descent and education a Flamand, and it is perhaps not to be wondered at that with his well-known enthuslasm be should cling to the affections which were nurtured in him during the most impressionable period of his life. But this explains his attitude toward Benott only in part. In the course of his career since he came to New-York to direct the musical destinies the decrease in exports has been larger, and com- of the Arion he has repeatedly shown that he place pression in music which springs from national traits, It was this conviction which prompted him to give his exceedingly interesting series of Novelty Concerts when first he came and then to supplement them with a series of American concerts. A young man himself, he believes that hidebound conservatism can be forced to give way to youthful talent, and that all that is necessary to this consummation is that the younger composers shall have a chance to be heard. Benoit is no longer a young man, but he is distinctively a national composer, and this fact has prevented him from being as well and widely known as he deserves. He is national not only in the choice of his subjects but also in his manner of utterance. This was shown in some of the music last night, which either employs melodies that belong to the folk-songs of the Netherlands or are fashioned after them. These melodies are generally straightforward, energetic tunes, which accept with particular effectiveness the mode of treatment which Benoît has made his own. The Flemish composer is a master in vocal as well as instrumental effects He knows the value of a unison and also of orchestral color. He knows, too, how to build up a climax, and how to sustain himself when once he has reached a lofty plane of dramatic expressiveness. Whether or not he is as spontaneous in melodic invention as he is ingenious in using his knowledge of the technics of writing, we should not like to say, after a single ex perience like that of last night. He is obviously an eclectic, for his tastes range from the most serious of the dramatic composers to the most careless of seekers after effects, such as Meyerbeer. He can be as simple and unconstrained in expression as a popular balladist and as forced and unnatural as Listz. Thu latter peculiarity in his manner, it seemed to us, was noticeable in his setting of an excerpt from a "Sanggedicht" entitled "Der Rhein." The fragment dealt with the old legend of the Loreley, and in it there were reminiscences verbal and musical of Helne's familiar ballad and Silcher's popular setting, but they were all stilted to a degree. His simpler and more amiable side was disclosed in the Entre honest members of the Senate and Assembly to acte music from "Charlotte Corday" (first heard here at one of Mr. Van der Stucken's Novelty concerts with its ingenuous and graceful dance tune played by a concealed band of wind instruments, and a seene of popular merry-making from "The Convention of Ghent," in which a popular Flemish song of the sixteenth century was eleverly utilized. Those of his splendid exemplification in the closing pages of the second part of a sort of dramatic and fanciful cantata Pritishers as a rule are not an imaginative race,

The performance was an exceedingly spirited one, the chorus of the society (aided in the cantata by the Arion of Newark) distinguishing itself by a promptness of attack, a truthfulness and a heartiness which spoke volumes for the training received at the hands of Mr. Von der Stucken, and the willingness of the singers to submit to the drudgery which the learning of such a work entails. In the second part of the concert three new songs by Max Spicker, Mr. Van der Stucken and Edward Kremser were sung and achieved much favor. The solo singers of the evening were Mrs. Cari Alves, contralto; William Rieger and Albert Thies, tenors: Perry Averill, barytone; Conrad Behrens, Hermann Horemann and Frans Remmertz, bassos. An orchestral of sixty men also participated.

The performance of Dr. Stalner's "Daughter of Jairus" at St. James's Church on Tuesday night of last week brought a remarkable series of musical services to a close. Since Mr. A. S. Baker, the choirmaster of the church, began his labors, Handel's "Samson" and "Messiah," Costa's "Ell," Gaul's "Israel in the Wilderness," Stainer's "Crucifixion" and other works of like kind have been performed in a manner that attested the excellence of the training which the choir has received, and demonstrated that the Church can be made to exert a potent influence in public culture.

The Glee, Banjo and Mandolin clubs of Columbia College will give a concert on April 28 in the Madison Square Concert Hall, at which they will have the assistance of the musical clubs of Cornell University.

The farewell recital of Mr. Paderewski in New-York is announced to take place on April 29. He will sall for Europe on May 6.

A confirmation of the report that Hans Eichter has been engaged as director of the Boston symphony Orchestra is as welcome a bit of musical intelligence as has been printed for some time. The financial attraction must have been great to persuade him to sacrifice his places as conductor of the Court Opera in Vienna, of the Vienna Philharmonic Society, of his

J. Franklin Botume will lecture to-morrow afternoon at the Berkeley Lyceum on "Opera from 116 Beginning to Wagner." . . Miss Isabelle Bress-ler, an infant prodigy on the harp, will give a private

## HANS RICHTER'S PLANS.

HE WILL ASSUME THE BOSTON SYMPHONY CON-DUCTORSHIP NEXT FALL.

Boston, April 16 (Special) .- A cable dispatch from Vienna says that musical circles are agitated over the engagement of Rans Richter by Colonel Henry L. Higginson, who has for years backed the Boston symphony Orchestra. Herr Richter said to a Boston correspondent on Saturday that he should fulfil his contract with Colonel Higginson, signed last Thursday. He said that his Boston contract is that he shall direct two concerts each week, beginning in the early part of next October, and his duties under als new contract will be, he thinks, a great relief after those he has been subjected to here. The two reasons which have led him to accept Mr. Higginson's offer are, first, a feeling that it will give him a relief from the overwork now imposed upon him at Vienna, which he stands in need of; and, second, thorough and sincere admiration for and sympathy with Americans and American ideas. Financially, he is so situated that whatever money inducement has been held out by Colonel Higginson would have little or no influence upon his action in the matter. When the correspondent ventured to suggest that he might find obstacles to carrying out his plans from his official associations, he scowled in the way all who have ever played under him will readily remember, and said that he should carry out his contract with Mr. Higginson at any cost. He added, with a smile, that when once in America he expected he should quickly become thoroughly identified with its people, manners

Herr Richter said to the correspondent that Lis plans had not been changed regarding his Chicago concerts, as a port of the Exposition series. He will leave Vienna early in June and return immediately after his short stay in Chicago to prepare to take his wife and family to Boston, in which city he expects to be established permanently by the middle of next

The consternation in art circles in Vienna over Herr Richter's proposed departure will be apparent from the 'fact that he directs the choral church service at the Imperial chapel, is first director at the Grand Opera and conductor of the Philharmonic Society, and is thoroughly identified with Vienna art life. It does not appear to be realized in Vienna that all these duties make demands upon such a man that even his great energy is not at all times sufficient to meckfrom a pecuniary standpoint, the two concerts each week in Boston will give a much better return to Richter than all his engagements in Vienna. To-morrow Herr Richter directs, for the last time there, the Ninth Symphony, and the interest in the occurrence is widespread. A great reception is said to await him upon his appearance at the conductor's desk, and he will be made to realize once more how large a place he holds in the hearts of the Vienna musical public. Richter's proposed departure will be apparent from

# CORRESPONDENTS ON A PLEASURE TRIP.

Albany, N. Y., April 16,-The Albany Legislative Correspondents' Association, which had enjoyed an excursion to Montreal through the courtesy of Mr.